

Markets Reports

LIVE STOCK.

Montreal. Feb. 18. — Cattle receipts, 427. One load of choice steers from Saskatchewan, averaging 1,255 lbs., was sold for \$10.50. A good load of steers averaging 1,030 lbs. brought \$9, and a few loads of medium to good light steers brought prices around \$8. Prices generally were about equal to those paid last week.

Calf receipts, 232. Market was strong. Top sales were \$16. Quotations: Good veal, \$14 to \$16; medium, \$12 to \$13; grass, \$4.

Sheep receipts, 40. The few lambs offered were of fairly good quality, and were sold at \$12.50. Quotations: Ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, good, \$12.50.

Hog receipts, 765. The majority of the hogs were sold at \$16.25, with some sales up to \$16.50.

Chicago.

CV Chicago, Feb. 18. — Cattle — Receipts, 15,000; beef steers generally steady; top \$9.75; bulk \$7.50 to \$9; butcher cows and heifers, about steady; canners and cutters weak; bulk butcher cows and heifers \$5 to \$6.35; canners and cutters mostly \$2.75 to \$3.75; bulls closing steady; bulk \$4.75 to \$5.50; shipping calves steady; light vealers weak to 50 cents lower; bulk to packers \$9.50 to \$10.50; stockers and feeders strong to 25 cents higher; bulk \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs — Receipts 48,000; steady to 15 cents higher; lights up most, closing strong; top \$19.20; bulk 200 pounds and down \$9.90 to \$10.10; bulk 220 pounds up \$8.90 to \$9.40; pigs steady to strong; bulk desirable, 90 to 120-pound pigs, \$9.50 to \$10.

Sheep — Receipts 25,000; lambs 50 cents lower; sheep steady to 25 cents lower; lamb top \$8.75; 82-pound Colorado lambs, \$8.50; handy shorn lambs, \$7.50; handy shorn yearlings, \$4.50; bulk fat lambs \$7.75 to \$8.50; top yearlings \$5.75; bulk \$5 to \$5.50; top ewes \$4.75; bulk \$4 to \$4.50.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, Feb. 18. — Dunning & Stevens' live stock report: — Cattle — 90 cars; market slow; prime shipping steers, \$9 to \$9.50; best shipping steers, \$8.50 to \$9; Canadian heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, steers and heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light native yearlings, good quality, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy steers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good kind, \$7 to \$7.50; handy steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; western heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; State heifers, \$5 to \$6; light Michigan butchering heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; best fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium to fat, \$4.75 to \$5; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.25; fancy bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; butchering bulls, \$4 to \$5; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; medium feeders, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, \$5 to \$5.25; light common, \$4 to \$5; best milkers and springers, \$4.75 to \$10.00; medium, \$4 to \$6.5.

Hogs — 100 cars; strong; heavy, \$9.50 to \$10; mixed, \$10.50 to \$10.75; yorkers and pigs, \$11 to \$11.25.

Sheep — 90 cars; lower; top lambs, \$8.50 to \$9; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4 to \$4.50.

Calves — 2,000; lower, tops, \$15; fair to good, \$10 to \$12; grassers, \$4 to \$5.50.

GRAIN.

Toronto. Feb. 18. — Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.97 1/2; No. 2, northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.90 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.83 1/2.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2, C.W., 50%; No. 3, C.W., 46%; extra No. 1 feed, 46%; extra No. 1 feed, 46%; No. 1 feed, 44%; No. 2 feed, 40%.

Manitoba Barley—No. 3, C.W., 85%; No. 4, C.W., 71 1/2%; rejected, 60%; feed, 60%.

All above store Fort-William.

Ontario Wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.89 to \$1.85; No. 2 winter, \$1.90 to \$1.85; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

American Corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 92c; Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47c to 49c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside.

Manitoba Flour—Track, Toronto, first patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 90 to 95c.

Rye—No. 2 nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed—Carloads, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included, Bran, per ton, \$40, firm; shorts, per ton, \$38; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.40.

Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 18. — Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 69c; do, No. 3, 65c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$38.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$26 to \$27.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter. Belleville, 55c; Kitchener, 60 to 62c; Cobourg and Hamilton, 55 to 58c; Owen Sound, 50 to 52c; Port Hope, 50c; St. Thomas, 53 to 60c;

Stratford, 50 to 55c; and Woodstock, 55 to 60c per pound.

Eggs.

Belleville and St. Thomas, 40 to 45c; Kitchener, 58 to 60c; Cobourg and Port Hope, 40c; Hamilton, 60 to 70c; Owen Sound, 35 to 36c; Stratford, 45 to 50c; and Woodstock, 42 to 60c per dozen.

Poultry.

Belleville, 28 to 33c; Kitchener, 40 to 42c; Cobourg, 35 to 40c; Hamilton, 40c; Owen Sound, 28 to 34c; Port Hope, 40c; St. Thomas, 35 to 38c; Stratford, 30c; and Woodstock, 30 to 35c per pound.

Potatoes.

Belleville, \$1 to \$1.25; Kitchener, Cobourg and Port Hope, \$1.50; Owen Sound, \$1.20 to \$1.25; St. Thomas, \$1.75; Stratford, \$1 to \$1.50 per bag.

Wheat.

Belleville, \$1.82 to \$1.85; Kitchener, \$1.90; Cobourg and Stratford, \$1.85; Hamilton and Port Hope, \$1.75; Owen Sound, \$1.70 to \$1.80; St. Thomas, \$1.90 to \$2; and Woodstock, \$1.35 per bushel.

Barley.

Belleville, Port Hope and Woodstock, 90c; Kitchener, 72 to 96c; Cobourg, 85c; Hamilton, Owen Sound, and St. Thomas, 85 to 90c; Stratford, 87c per bushel.

Oats.

Belleville, 62 to 65c; Kitchener, 52 to 53c; Cobourg and Stratford, 50c; Owen Sound, 45 to 50c; Port Hope and Woodstock, 60c; and St. Thomas, 60 to 70c per bushel.

Hay.

Belleville, baled \$22 to \$24, loose \$26 to \$27; Kitchener, baled \$28 to \$30, loose \$26 to \$28; Cobourg, \$30 to \$35, loose \$22 to \$25; Hamilton, baled and loose, \$30 to \$34; Owen Sound, baled \$22, loose \$20; Port Hope, baled \$35, loose \$30; St. Thomas, baled 25 to \$30, loose \$26 to \$28; Stratford, baled \$22 to \$24, loose \$19 to \$21; and Woodstock, loose \$25 to \$35 per ton.

THE KINGSTON MARKET

Kingston, Feb. 18th.

Dairy Products.

Creamery butter, lb. 60
Dairy butter 53 to 65
Whey butter 57
Butter, rolls 53
Eggs, fresh, doz. 50
Oleomargarine 35 to 40
Cheese 30 to 35

Poultry.

Chicken, dressed, lb. 30 to 35
Hens, dressed, lb. 28 to 30

Meats.

Beef:
Porterhouse steak, lb. 40
Round steak, lb. 30
Rib roast, lb. 28 to 32
Boiling cuts, lb. 20
Western carcass, cwt. 18 to 22
Pork:
Loin roasts, lb. 40
Rib roasts, lb. 40
Pork chops, lb. 42 to 45
Hogs, live weight, cwt. 16
Hogs, dressed, cwt. 18 to 20
Bacon, breakfast 60

Lamb.

Fronts, lb. 25
Hinds, lb. 32
Leg, lb. 35
Loin, lb. 30
Chops, lb. 35
Mutton lb. 16 to 18
Sausage meat lb. 30

Vegetables.

Beets, lb. 3
Cabbage, head 5 to 8
Celery, bunch 15
Lettuce, bunch 10
Carrots, lb. 1.40 to 1.50
Potatoes, bag 1.40 to 1.50
Sweet potatoes, 2 lbs. 25

Fruit.

Bananas, doz. 30 to 50
Grape fruit 12 to 15
Lemons, doz. 30 to 40
Oranges, doz. 30 to 40
Apples, bbl. 3.50 to \$6

Fish.

Cod, lb. 15 to 12 1/2
Eels, lb. 12 1/2
Filets, lb. 22
Finnan haddie, lb. 18
Haddock, fresh, lb. 19 1/2
Halibut, lb. 25 to 30
Kippers, pair 12
Perch, lb. 12 1/2
Pike, lb. 15
Salmon, lb. 30 to 40
Steak, cod, lb. 12 1/2 to 15
Trout, salmon, lb. 22 to 35
White fish 20 to 22
Herring Fresh, lb. 12 1/2

Hides and Wool.

Beef hides, No. 1 5 per lb.
Lambs 25 to 35 each
Veals 8
Kips 5
Deacons 5
Horse hides up to \$3.00
Tallow, No. 1 5c per lb.
Wool, per lb. 10 to 15

Grain.

Barley \$1.00
Bran ton \$42 to \$44
Shorts 40 to 42

Smoke
T&B
Your Granddad's favorite smoke

USING FARM TRACTORS

Viewing the Matter as a Purely Business Proposition.

Sitting Down to Count the Cost—What the Machines Can Do—The Personal Factor in Tractor Management Important.

THE MAKING OF ROPE

The Yarn, the Strand, the Rope and the Cable.

Manilla Hemp the Most Serviceable Material—Study the Twists—Never Put Rope by When Wet—A Good Whitewash.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

TO rationally use a rope, to care for it properly so as to keep it in good condition, and to correctly repair breakages when necessary, some knowledge of the method and principles of its structure are necessary. The materials used in making cordage consist of the various varieties of vegetable fibres: Manilla hemp, common hemp, sisal hemp and cotton; fax, jute and coccoanut fibre are also used. Of these hemp is the most serviceable, because of its strength, suppleness, flexibility and durability. Ropes and twines of cotton are extensively made; jute, too, because of its cheapness is now in considerable use, but it is very deficient in strength and durability; coccoanut fibre has many advantages, one of the greatest of which is its lightness and resistance to the influence of water. To produce a flexible and a tenacious cord, which shall retain the cohesive strength of every fibre of the material of which it is composed, advantage is taken in the manufacture of cordage of the natural twist of the fibre. First, the fibres of the hemp are loosely twisted together, and form what is technically known as yarn. When two or three yarns are twisted together they form a strand; three strands form a rope, and three ropes a cable. The ropes, are, in their turn, subjected to a variety of processes in order to insure their leaving an equal strain prior to their being combined into a cable. It has been found that the most effectual mode of obtaining the united strength of the fibres composing a rope is by compressing and twisting the fibres in different directions. If the strands were twisted one way only they would untwist themselves, and part at the slightest strain; now, advantage is taken in the making of rope of this tendency to untwist, by laying strands together that have been twisted in opposite directions, producing a compact, hard, strong rope, bound together by friction of its parts, neither breaking the fibres on one hand, nor twisting, nor leaving them so loose as to be easily drawn out from the mass on the other; either would be equally fatal in its results, and injurious to the stability of the rope. As a broad general rule it should be borne in mind that the loss of bearing power by twisting is almost one-third, but the tighter twisted ropes gain in durability what they lose in power. A twist of four-fifths of the length of the component yarns gives one-third more bearing power than if twisted to two-thirds of the length, which is the ordinary twist of ropes in use. The weakening effect of knots in a rope is very considerable, varying from 35 to 50 per cent, according to the gradual or abrupt bending in the formation of the knot. At the bend of the knot the strain is no longer equally distributed among the fibres, the outside ones being unduly strained, eventually rupturing, throwing the load on the few remaining fibres, resulting in a complete breakage; hence, a knot that least affects the strength of a rope is one having a gradual bend in it, and, therefore, badly constructed knots should be avoided. A knowledge of the strength of ropes, and of their breaking weight, is essential in all operations where ropes are used. A hemp rope one inch in diameter has an ultimate strength of about 6,000 pounds, and its safe working strength is about 800 pounds. A manilla rope is slightly stronger. For calculating the strength of a simple rope the rule is to multiply the circumference of the rope in inches by itself, and one-fifth part of the product will express the number of tons the rope will carry. For example, if a rope be three inches in circumference, 3x3x.2=1.8, the fifth of which is .36—the number of tons such a rope will sustain.

When ropes get wet they should be hung up to dry, either in the sun, or by artificial means; not on any account should they be stored before they are dry, nor should they be kept in a confined or damp place, where no air can get to them. Because of the twist given the rope its circumference, it should always be coiled "with the sun" and, in uncoiling it, the end first laid down should be the one first taken up, otherwise, the rope will twist and kink and jam in the pulley blocks. If for some special reason the end first laid down is required to be first drawn out turn the whole coil over, and then lead out the desired end.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Prepare a Good Whitewash. Slake a half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it. Add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground lime put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting; one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash paste in a kettle or portable heater, and when used put it on as hot as possible with water brushes or with whitewash brushes.

Save Manure. There has never been a time, when the making, saving, and utilizing of all sorts of farm manure was so essential. All fertilizing material is high in price, and some manure cannot be had in sufficient quantities at all. Farm manure may be used for a number of purposes to a much greater advantage than commercial fertilizers. The total quantity of manure can be greatly increased by keeping live stock sheds and stables well bedded with straw, leaves, and other refuse about the farm.

Early Winter Hints. Attend now to any neglected repairs of wagons, harness, implements or machinery. So far as practicable repair work on the farm should be done on rainy days and during the winter months. Keeping the vehicles and harness in good repair may prevent a dangerous accident.

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A Patent Fact. A weebone-looking traveler in a small Georgia town approached the ancient colored man who operated the one-ear ferry across a dinky stream, and accosted him with:—"Uncle, I'm broke and I got to get across the river. 'Will you trust me for it?"

"Fares' only three cents boss."

"I know it, but I haven't got the three cents."

"Uncle Jose placidly resumed his pipe."

"Boss," he decided, "if yo' ain't got three cents you won't be no better off on dat side de ribber dan yo' is on dia."

Price declines in almost all lines were noted in January, the most importance in grain and textiles.

The Ontario Builders' and Supply Association protests strongly against the eight-hour day.

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