

Commercial.

London Markets.

London, Oct. 9, 1880.

Supplies liberal and promise to be very abundant during the season. There was a ready sale for grain and all farmers' produce.

GRAIN.

	Per 100 lbs		Per 100 lbs
Delhi Wheat.	\$1 58 to 1 61	Peas.	90 to 1 00
Treadwell.	1 58 to 1 61	Oats.	90 to
Clawson.	1 58 to 1 60	" Old.	
Red.	1 58 to 1 62	Corn.	90 to 1 10
Spring.	1 58 to 1 61	Rye.	80 to 90
Barley.	1 10 to 1 25		

PRODUCE.

Butter, crock.	20 to	Potatoes, bag.	60 to 65
do roll.	20 to	Apples p bush.	30 to 45
do keg.	15 to	Turnips, p bu.	25 to 30
do inferior.	8 to 14	Beef, per qr.	3 00 to 5 00
Carrots, p bu.	18 to 30	Mutton, lb.	6 to 7
Onions, bush.	75 to 1 00	Lamb.	6 to 8
Beef, per qr.	3 00 to 5 00	Wool.	28 to 28
Tallow reg'd.	8	Dressed hogs,	
" rough.	4	per 100 lbs.	5 00 to 5 50
Honey.	20 to	Live hogs, do	3 50 to 4 00
Cordwood.	4 00 to 4 00	Lard.	9 to
Ducks.	60 to 70	Geese, each.	60 to
Chickens, pr.	45 to	Turkeys.	75 to 1 10
Cheese, per lb.	13 to	Milk cows.	20 00 to 40 00

FLOUR.

Flour, fall wht.	3 00 to	Oatmeal fine.	3 00 to 3 00
" mixed.	2 75 to 2 75	" course.	3 50
" spring.	2 75 to 2 75	Cornmeal.	1 75 to 1 75
Shorts, per ton.	9 00	Bran, per ton.	10 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per 100 lbs.	8 00 to 9 00	Straw, per load	2 00 to 3 00
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Montreal Market.

Montreal, Oct. 8.

Wheat—Red winter, sold at \$1.13, superior white winter, \$1.12, Toledo red, \$1.10. Peas, 32 c. Barley, 65 to 75 c. Flour, \$4.10 to \$5.25, do Ontario bags, \$2.55, city bags, delivered, \$3. Oatmeal per bbl., \$4.30 to \$4.35. Cornmeal, white, \$2.70 do yellow, \$3. Cheese per lb 12½ c., butter, creamery, 25 to 28 c., township, 21 to 23 c., Morrisville and Brockville, 20 to 22 c., western, 17 to 19 c.

CATTLE.—Prices for cattle are firmer at 4½ to 5 c. per lb live weight for fair to good shipping grades, while butcher's cattle sold at 2½ c. Hogs, prices easy at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 lb for fair to good.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Oct. 9.

Fall wheat, 93 c. to \$1.05, spring, do \$1.03 to \$1.10, barley, 51 to 71 c., peas, 65 to 66 c., oats, 50 to 51 c., corn, 55 to 57 c., flour, \$4.65 to \$4.75, bran, \$9.50 to \$10.00, hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75, butter, 15 to 22 c., oatmeal \$3 to \$4, wool per lb 23 to 29 c.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 9.—Flour, per bushel, \$3.50 to \$4.25; wheat No. 1, white, \$1.15; red, Nov. 1, 16c.; rye, 97c to 98c; corn, 33½ to 33½; barley, dull and nominal; oats, 58c to 61c for mixed; pork, \$16; lard, \$8.52; butter, 16c to 18c; cheese, 9c to 18c; hogs, 6c to 7c per pound.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, \$1. No. 2 Chicago spring, 97½c. to 98½c.; corn, 39c. to 4½c.; oats, 30½c.; rye, 82c. pork, \$18 to \$19.

English Markets.

London, Oct. 9.—Floating cargoes of wheat and corn strong; good cargoes of red winter wheat off the coast, 45s. 6d. to 46s.; do. No. 2 spring, 44s. 6d. to 45s.; mixed American corn 25s. to 26s.; fair average mixed American maize for prompt shipment, 25s. to 26s.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—Flour, 9s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; wheat spring, 7s. 10d. to 9s. 2d.; red winter, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 1d.; white, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 1d.; corn, 5s. 6d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; barley, 6s. 8d.; peas, 7s.; pork, 18s.; lard, 44s. 6d.; bacon, 4½ to 45s.; beef 63s. 6.; tallow, 34s. 9d.; cheese, 16s.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Hamilton, Sept. 21st, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mr. C. P. Demsey, of Albany, President; Mr. Wm. Saunders, London, Vice-President. The Directors for the various divisions were also chosen.

The Latest.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the attention paid to my questions. I must say that I consider the farmers of Ontario greatly indebted to you for the exertions you have made in supplying them with the best information about their calling. Your independent course and good intentions deserve the support of all interested in the prosperity of this Dominion.

I consider that you have done more than any other individual to maintain the health of Canadian stock, and thus obtain good prices. I shall try to send you some subscribers. Every farmer, and every one interested in agriculture or horticulture, should take your very valuable journal. The paper is worth ten times its cost.

Oct. 9, 1880.

T. ORR, Middlesex.

Stock Notes.

France holds a fat stock show at Paris, Feb. 14 to 23rd, 1881.

The Hon. H. M. Cochrane was among the purchasers of Shropshire-downs at English sales.

Messrs. Lang & Thompson, of St. Mary's, will have a sale of Shorthorns on the 21st of October. See advertisement.

Mr. Rolph, of Markham, Ont., while at the Toronto fair, sold \$700 worth of Jerseys, receiving for one two year old heifer \$350.

John Carroll & Sons, of St. Catharines, Ont., will hold a stock sale on the 4th November next. Remember place and time. For further particulars see advertisement in this issue.

Mr. Richard Gibson, Ilderton, Ont., has recently gone to England, and intends to return shortly, bringing with him a number of very superior and choicely-bred Shorthorns of the Bates family.

Mr. Treadwell, who is said to be the most advanced breeder of Oxford-downs in England, has recently, at public auction, sold 50 Oxford-down rams at an average of £18 4s 6d, the first 20 averaging £28 18s.

Mr. George Whitefield, of the model stock and dairy farm, Rougemont, Province of Quebec, has recently imported from Great Britain 48 animals, consisting of Polled Angus, Highland, Ayrshire and Hereford breeds; also a few black-faced sheep.

Canadian horses at Southport Show, England.—Mr. Nutting secured first prize in the 16-hand class single roadsters in harness, with a bay mare; Mr. Bonch 3rd in the same class with a bay gelding. Both of these animals, which were much admired, have recently been imported from Canada.

There will be a sale of fine bred stock, cattle, sheep and horses, by the Huron Live Stock Association, at Clinton, Ont., Oct. 20th. Good stock and bargains. This annual sale of pure-bred stock, established for four years, deserves the attention of stockmen. It is annually growing in favor. See advertisement.

John Snell's sons, Edmonton, recently received from England 17 yearling Cotswolds, selected from some of the leading flocks of England; also a Berkshire boar, which was first in his class at the Royal show of England. They have also sold 24 head of Cotswolds and a pair of Berkshires to T. W. Samuels, of Kentucky, and 1 Berkshire boar to another Kentucky firm.

The Canada West Stock Farm Association have recently sold to A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Kentucky, the six-month bull calf Tuberosa 51st, by 4th Duke of Clarence (33597); dam, imported Oxford Bell 3rd. It is reported the price paid for this choicely-bred animal was \$4,000.

Read the advertisement of H. G. Charlesworth's sale of Jersey cattle, collie dogs, &c. One of our staff purchased a collie pup from Mr. H. G. Charlesworth. It is highly prized by its owner and every one that has seen it. Taking this as a specimen of his stock, we would recommend our readers to read his advertisement, and we have no doubt but some of you will be able to purchase stock worth your attention and your money, especially as Mr. C. is about to sell everything and retire from the stock business.

MULES FOR THE BRITISH SERVICE.—The Government of India has decided to test the fitness of Cyprus mules for active service in India, and a mountain battery of artillery horses by these animals has been selected for immediate active service. There may be profit in raising mules.

CATTLE DISEASES.—The cattle plague is assuming immense proportions in Portland, Erie Co. Ohio. The cows are dying in great numbers, and much fear is felt on the part of the people for their own and their children's safety. The reporter of the Enquirer visited the locality referred to and saw several loads of dead cows being hauled away. —[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Abortion in Cows.

A farmer says he has farmed twenty years, and his first case of abortion was in March, 1879. Now it is not probable that in consequence of grazing cows for so long a period they have taken the lime out of the land, and consequently their is a deficiency of it to make bone, and the want of which causes abortion?

There was a farm near Leeds, which for many years supplied that town with milk, where in the course of years nearly all the cows slipped their calves, and the losses became so severe that the tenant gave up the farm. The farm, which had acquired a bad character, was sometime unlet. At last it was taken by a man who believed he knew the reason why the ill success attended the last tenant; he concluded it was caused by the blood of the cows not being sufficiently rich in bone material, and his first step on entering the farm was to dress the land with dissolved bones. This proved he was right; the cows went the natural period, producing strong and healthy calves. I have kept about ten cows for more than twenty years, and never had a cow slip her calf; but then I have dressed the land two or three times with half-inch bones, besides using superphosphate of lime with nitrogenous manures. —[Agricultural Gazette (London).

Save the Strippings.

The last milk drawn from the cow at each milking is much the richest part of the mess. The reason is the same that the top of a pan of milk which has stood awhile is the richest part of it. The cream, being the lightest part of the milk, rises or remains at the top of the udder, while the heavier, watery portions settle at the bottom, similarly though not as perfectly as when set in a pan. The richer portion of the milk, being of greater consistency, settles to the bottom of the udder, but slowly, as the milk is drawn off. Hence, after the first flow of milk has ceased, after a lapse of a few minutes, or while the milker is drawing from the other half of the udder, a new accumulation is found in the part first drawn. This will be found nearly all cream, and when the object is butter-making this can be drawn into a small vessel by itself and strained directly into the cream-pot and thoroughly mixed with the cream. The cream from the main bulk of the milk will rise more readily and the separation be more complete for being relieved of so much of the cream in the start, and the part thus taken away will not be exposed to the deteriorating influence of the milk as it gets sour or old, and the general result will be better butter and more of it. A half-pint or so from each cow of the very last you can get is generally enough to save out.

Some people milk in such a hurry that they never get the strippings at all, and thus not only lose the best part of the milk but soon spoil the cow. Whether you keep them separate or not, be sure you have the strippings. Milk rapidly, but don't quit till you get the strippings. —[Western Rural.

Cattle in Delaware State, U. S., are being affected by the pestiferous "Texas tick," which is beginning to play sad havoc among them. The insect not only burrows in the hide of the animals, but penetrates their flesh, affecting them to such an extent that death soon ensues. Giles Lambson recently lost three fine cattle by this pest, and one of his neighbors lost five, while others are suffering in the same respect. In this connection a Delaware correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "The ticks get on the elder bushes, and then on the cattle, poisoning the blood. The cows lie down with a heavy fever, and generally die within twelve hours. Some give them as a dose, one ounce nitre and one pound glauher salts. Others put on blue ointment to kill the ticks. Mr. Lambson lost five Sunday last; his next neighbor lost thirteen in one day; the five recovering were young heifers, and are doing well. George Grubb has twenty-eight down, and Mr. McCoy eight or nine. The ticks came from a drove of Maryland cows, which had been brought here on cars that had been used in transporting cattle from Texas. The ticks will spread all over the country unless something is done by the railroad companies in cleaning the cars."

Mr. J. H. Stacey, of Drummond, Ont., has a Turkey that commenced laying on the 12th of April. Up to the first week in September she laid eighty-three eggs! Next.