

Commercial.

Little Falls Cheese and Butter Market.

Reported for the FARMERS' ADVOCATE by PROF. X. A. WILLARD.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 26, 1879.

The cheese market on the first of the month opened weak, with a falling off from the previous week's prices of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c, notwithstanding the fine quality of most of the offerings, which amounted in the aggregate to upward of 12,000 boxes. The top price was $\frac{5}{8}$ c, at which 2,600 boxes sold, and about 8,000 boxes went at a range of $\frac{5}{8}$ c to $\frac{5}{16}$ c, some 4,000 selling at $\frac{5}{16}$ c; 3,000 boxes were sent forward on commission.

On July 7th the market had a decidedly gloomy aspect, with slow sales and another decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. There was no fault to be found in the quality and make of the cheese, and the offerings were large, amounting to between 13,000 and 14,000 boxes, the bulk of which buyers pronounced strictly fine. Secondary and low grade cheese was almost unsaleable, buyers not desiring to risk handling it, except on commission. The top price was $\frac{5}{8}$ c for fancy factories, while considerable cheese of good quality was bought at $\frac{5}{16}$ c to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. Farm dairies, which were bought mostly to supply the home trade, went at $\frac{4}{16}$ c to $\frac{5}{16}$ c.

Although dairymen are feeling the pressure of low prices they are still making every effort to improve quality, and never before has there been such a general acknowledgement of the fact that to make poor cheese is simply ruinous.

Butter has kept up in price until this week, when rates dropped, for fair to good lots bringing only 12c to 13c, and the general impression is that prices had reach rock-bottom.

For the week ending July 19th, the market opened brisk, with an advance in prices over the previous week of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The top price was $\frac{6}{16}$ c, while the bulk of sales went at $\frac{6}{16}$ c, and this was for prime cheese. Everything below extra, say from fair to good, ranged from $\frac{5}{16}$ c to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. The offerings were large, and nearly 13,000 boxes changed hands. The advance this week was rather a surprise, as the weather was excessively hot.

For the week ending July 26th, there was a decline from the previous week's rates of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c all round, and sales were slow, buyers being cautious about handling anything but extra fine and fancy cheese. The offerings were large—14,000 boxes—and the top price for "fancy cheese" reached only $\frac{6}{16}$ c; good to fair lots of well made cheese went at $\frac{5}{16}$ c, and the range of prices for the day was from $\frac{5}{16}$ c to $\frac{6}{16}$ c, the latter being the leading rate. Farm dairying went at $\frac{4}{16}$ c to $\frac{5}{16}$ c, and butter at 12c to 13c.

The herds are now shrinking in their milk, as pastures have depreciated during the hot weather.

Dairymen feel quite confident of an advance next month, or at least before the September churn is ready.

We have recent advices from England. Our London correspondent says that American cheese is by far the cheapest in the market, and the extraordinary low prices defy competition, and buyers take freely under the impression that the lowest price has been reached. American extra fine is quoted at from 37s to 38s; fine, 35s to 36s; good, 32s to 34s, and common at 24s to 30s per cwt. English cheddar sells at 60s to 80s; Cheshire medium, 46s to 54s; Scotch, 40s to 56s, and Dutch Edams, 55s per cwt.

There has been an advance on Continental butter, and more is doing in Irish. Clonmels are quoted at from 90s to 104s; Corks, 84s; Leinster creams, 80s to 86s; Dorsets, 116s to 124s; Friesland, 90s to 100s; Danish 70s to 104s; American and Canadian, 60s to 70s; Creamery, 75s to 80s and old butter 28s to 32s per cwt.

London Markets.

London, July 28, 1879.

GRAIN.

Per 100 lbs	Per 100 lbs
Deihl Wheat.....\$1 71 to 1 75	Barley..... 99 to 1 10
Treadwell..... 1 71 to 1 75	Peas..... 85 to 1 00
Clawson..... 1 63 to 1 68	Oats..... 1 23 to 1 30
Red..... 1 63 to 1 68	Corn..... 92 to 1 00
Spring..... 1 30 to 1 55	

PRODUCE.

Apples, dried, pr bush..... 90 to 1 00	Lard..... 6 50 to 6 64
Apples, per bag 1 12 1/2 to 1 25	Hay, per ton..... 8 00 to 11 00
Chickens, pair..... 30 to 50	Straw..... 2 00 to 2 00
Ducks..... 50 to 60	Dressed hogs..... 5 00 to 6 00
Eggs, per doz..... 12 to 15	per cental..... 5 00 to 6 00
Butter, roll..... 11 to 13	Green wood, per cord..... 3 50 to 3 75
do crock..... 9 to 12	Dry do..... 3 7 to 4 00
Potatoes, bush..... 1 00 to 1 15	Mutton, lb..... 7 to 8
Cheese, lb..... 5 to 8	Lambs, spring, per qr..... 1 00 to 1 25
Beef, per qr, pr 100 lbs.....\$6 50 to \$7 00	

London Cheese Market.

The offerings at the cheese market on Saturday last were as follows:—Crediton, 400; Bryanston, 500; North Street, 120; Union Hill, 200; Mount Carmel, 110; West Magdala, 380; Iona and Erie, 275; White Oak, 130; Delaware, 150.—Total, 2265. The feeling of the market was decidedly weaker than [the] previous week, the Liverpool cable advices showing a decline of one shilling, but sellers generally held for $\frac{5}{16}$ c, a quarter of a cent less being in some cases offered and refused. Sales were made as follows:—Bryanston, 500 on p. t.; Iona and Erie, 275, $\frac{5}{16}$ c; Delaware, 150, $\frac{5}{16}$ c; Rodney, 124, 5c—total, 1049 boxes.

English Markets.

Liverpool, July 26.

Quotations of fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during present and following month, per sail to Queenstown for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 42s 6d. Quotations of fair average quality mixed American corn, for prompt shipment per sailing vessel to Queenstown for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 21s 6d to 22s. Liverpool—Wheat on the spot at opening, firm; corn, turn dearer. Liverpool—Mixed corn, per cental, 4s 5 1/2; Canadian peas, 6s 1d.

	s	d	s	d
Flour.....	9	8	11	3
Wheat, spring.....	7	8	10	0
Red Winter.....	9	2	9	8
White Winter.....	8	8	10	8
Club.....	9	7	10	0
Corn, per cental.....	4	6	4	6
Oats.....	5	6	5	6
Barley.....	5	3	5	3
Peas.....	6	1	6	1
Pork.....	46	6	46	6
Cheese.....	33	0	33	0

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 28.

GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC.

Oats, per bag, 75c to 80c; Peas, per bushel, 80c to 85c; Flour, per cwt, \$2.50; Indian Meal, \$1.30; Moule, \$1.20; Grue or Shorts, 50c; Bran, 70.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Potatoes, early, per bag, 50c to 55c; Potatoes, old, per bag, 60c; Turnips, dozen bunches, 50c; Onions, dozen bunches, 20c to \$1; Cabbages, dozen heads, 30c to 40c; Cauliflowers, dozen heads, 60c; Celery, dozen heads, 40c; Cucumbers, per dozen, 35c; Pears, California, per box, \$7; Pears, New York, \$3.50; Apples, per barrel, \$6; Strawberries, Quebec, per quart, 20c.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, each, 70c to 80c; Fowls, per pair, 60; Chickens, per pair, 20c to 40c.

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, in tubs, 11c; Butter, prints, 12c; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 14c.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, July 26.

Spring Wheat, 95c to \$1.03; Treadwell, \$1 to \$1.05; Deihl \$1 to \$1.07; Barley, 40c to 50c; Oats, 42c; Hogs, \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; Butter, per lb, 7c; Flour, \$2.25 to \$5.00.

New York Markets.

New York, July 28.

Wheat market without decided change. No. 2 Red, \$1.12 1/2; Rye, 64c to 65c; Corn, 43c to 45c; for Western Mixed Oats, 37c to 44c; Pork, 9c to 12c; Butter, per lb, 7c to 10c; Cheese, 4c to 6c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 26.

Wheat, '93 1-2 bid September; Corn, 36 1-2 to 36 3-8 bid September.

Detroit Markets.

Detroit, July 26.

Wheat, Extra, held at \$1.07 1-2; White, \$1.05 cash; New White, 10 1/2.

Annual Provincial and State Fairs.

American Institute, New-York.....	Sept. 15, Dec. 1
American Pomological, Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 17, 19
Arkansas, Little Rock.....	Oct. 20, —
California, Sacramento.....	Sept. 8, 13
Central Exhibition, Guelph, Ont.....	Sept. 15, 19
Chicago, Chicago.....	Sept. 3, Oct. 18
Cincinnati Industrial, Cincinnati.....	Sept. 10, Oct. 11
Colorado, Denver.....	Sept. 23, 27
Connecticut, Hartford.....	Oct. 14, 17
Delaware, Dover.....	Sept. 22, 28
Georgia, Macon.....	Oct. 27, Nov. 1
Illinois, Springfield.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 4
Illinois Fat Stock, Chicago.....	Nov. 10, 15
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 4
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto Ont.....	Sept. 1, 19
Iowa, Des Moines.....	Sept. 1, 5
Kentucky, Frankfort.....	Sept. 2, 7
Maine, Portland.....	Sept. 15, 19
Massachusetts Horticultural, Boston.....	Sept. 9, 12
Michigan, Detroit.....	Sept. 15, 19
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	Sept. 1, 6
Minn. Ag. & Mech. Assn., Minneapolis.....	Sept. 1, 6
Montana, Helena.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 4
Nebraska, Lincoln.....	Sept. 8, 12
Nevada, Reno.....	Oct. 7, 12
New England, Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 2, 5
New Hampshire, Dover.....	Sept. 16, 19
New Jersey, Waverley.....	Sept. 15, 20
New York, Utica.....	Sept. 8, 12
North Carolina, Raleigh.....	Oct. 13, 18
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 3
Ohio, Columbus.....	Aug. 25, 29
Oregon, Salem.....	Oct. 1, 10
Ontario Provincial, Ottawa.....	Sept. 22, 27
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	Sept. 8, 20
Rhode Island, Cranston.....	Sept. 9, 11
St. Louis, St. Louis.....	Sept. 22, Oct. 11
South Carolina, Columbia.....	Nov. 11, 14
Union Exhibition, Hamilton, Ont.....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3
Western Fair, London, Ont.....	Sept. 9, 11
Vermont, Montpelier.....	Oct. 23, 31
Virginia, Richmond.....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3
Wisconsin, Madison.....	Sept. 8, 12

The first Provincial Exhibition of New Brunswick will be held in October, 1880. The only exhibitions in this Province in 1879 will be local shows by the Agricultural Societies.

In article on Manitoba, Senators should read M. P's.

Sub Air-Ducts for Dairy Houses.

A correspondent in Maine writes to know if the sub air-duct system recommended and patented by Mr Wilkinson, of Baltimore, has answered the expectations of those who have adopted it, and if so, how much such ducts ordinarily cost, how deep they should be laid, and of what material constructed?

We know nothing practically of Mr. Wilkinson's method of regulating the temperature of buildings by his system of sub air-ducts, but have seen several letters from parties who are more or less interested in their success. A number of dairies at the West have these underground ducts connected with them, and, so far as we know, the parties using them are well pleased. An attempt was made, we believe, to adopt the system at the dairy house on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, but, from some cause, with quite indifferent results. If we understand Mr. Wilkinson's theory and plans, he would choose a side hill for the site of his dairy house. On the upper side he would dig a deep trench several rods in length, and in the bottom lay two roofing tiles, with the upper edges together, while the lower ones rest against the sides of the trench. This makes a triangular duct, which is always below frost, and in which the air must maintain a temperature of nearly the same degree as the earth by which it is surrounded. Of course, the deeper the channel is laid, the cooler will be the air in summer, and the warmer in winter. We believe Mr. Wilkinson has found it sometimes necessary to lay his ducts fully nine feet beneath the surface and several hundred feet in length. The dairy room is built as nearly airtight as possible, and is connected by valves with both upper and lower ducts. The theory is that the air in the upper duct, when cooled, will, by its own gravity, flow down into the milk room, and, after having cooled that apartment, flow on through the lower duct, and out again into the open air, its place being constantly filled by fresh air flowing down from the upper duct which is open to the surface atmosphere. In the winter the air takes just the opposite course, thus carrying up into the milk room air which has been warmed by passing through unfrozen ground. It is claimed that it is practicable by this system to keep the temperature of a dairy-room very near to a temperature of sixty degrees both summer and winter, and that, when the ducts are once made, they will last for an indefinite period, and temper the milk at much less cost than by the use of ice in summer and fire in winter. It will be seen that the cost of such fixtures must depend very much upon the nature of the surrounding soil, whether sand, rock or hard pan.—[New England Farmer.