THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

The highest quotations of wholesale prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets of the world on the dates named; poorer stuff lower.

	Bos-	Now	Chl	Cincin-	NO-	Mam.	S Fran-	Mon-	Lon-
	ton	York	Cago	nati	lcans	phis	Claco	treal	don
February .	5	5	5	3	١3	ι5	5	5	3
Wheat, p bu,	-	.77	.66	.73	-		1 .98%	.65%	.8714 .47%
Corn. D bu.	.421/4	.30%	.311/	.34	.43	.42	11,00	.45	.47%
: Oats, p bu,	.32	.291/2	22%	.251/2	.311/4	.32	11.15	.27	_
Rye, p bu,	.63	.57	.51	.62		-	11.05	.491/4	_
Barley, p bu,	.55	1.64	Al	.50	_	_	77%	.46	_
Flour, p bbl,	4.25	4.00	4.00	3.95	4.00	4.50	3.75	3.75	-
Cotton, mid upland, pib.		.081/4		-	.08	.07%	_	_	.091/4
Cattle, p 100 lbs l w.	6.50	6.75	6.50	5.75	4 50	4.00	4.25	4.75	•12.25
H1660, D 100 108 1 W.	4.75	5.50	5.35	5.00	4.25	-	28.00	3.50	
Hogs, p 100 lbs I w.	5.00	5.25	4.90	4.85	4.25	4.00	3.75	4.50	╼,
Vest catves, p 100 lbs I w.	7.00	9.00	8.00	8.25	5.00	_	10.00	_	
Fowls, p lb d w,	.10	.113	.071/2	.06	14.25	13.00	14.50	.06	_
Butter, creamery, p 10,	.26	.26	.24	.25	.26	.28	.28	.221/4	.231/2
Cheese, factory, p lb,	.13	.18	.12	.13	.131/4	.144	.15	.12	.141%
Eggs, p dz,	.25	.20	.16	.17	.13	.15	.20	.25	
Apples, p bbl,	3.75	4.25	3.25	3.50	5.00	4.00		3.50	4.80
Hay, p ton,	17.00	17.50	12.00	13.50	18.00	16.00	9.50	10.50	• —
Straw. rye, p ton,	14.00	15.50	7.50	7.00		_	_	4.50	
Hope, p lb.	.131/4	.14	_	_	-	_	.08	.13	.191/2
Onions, p bu,	.45	.50	.45	.45	.65	.80	_	_	
Cranberries, p bbl,	7.00	8.50	7.00	9.00	_	-	***	9.00	_
Potatoes, p bu,	.63	.65	.50	.52	.75	.75	-	.45	_
Beef, p lb,d w,	.081/4	_		-	_		.0814	_	.12
POTE, D 10, G W.	.06	7.00	5.50	-	-		.08	5.75	-
Lard, p 1b,	.07	.06	.05%	.08*4	.06%	.06	.081/2	.071/	-
Hidei, p 1b,	.1015	.11%	.00	∵ ∞.	.081/2			.10	_
t Poental. t Pdy. EP 100 lbs d.w. * Estimated dressed weight.									

Business Side of Farming.

TRYING PERIOD IN WHEAT.

More interest has been shown in the wheat markets of the country, prices recovering somewhat from the recent low level. A chief factor is the inadequate snow covering in much of the winter wheat territory up to early Feb. The trying season is from now until spring is well under way. This is true of the southwest and of the Ohio valley. The foreign markets have shown a little more strength and our exports of wheat and flour are moderate but not large.

The markets for other cereals are without important feature; corn and oats in fair demand, prices substantially steady. The grain trade, as a whole, has seen no important devel present since our last review of the intention.

National Oleo Legislation—This session of congress promises to prove a veritable battle field between the opveritable battle field between the opposing forces of the dairy interest and the oleo people. A number of bills have been presented for regulating the traffic, aiming primarily to force bogusbutter to sell for just what it is. A federal court has recently decided that the Mo law is valid, prohibiting the sale of oleo colored as 'utter; that it is within the power of the state to exclude from its markets any compound manufactured in another state which may deceive the innocent purchaser. may deceive the innocent purchaser.

Larger Cattle Receipts-The primary points, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St Louis, received 485,393 cattle in Jan, a gain of 55,000 over a year ago. In spite of the more liberal year ago. In spite of the more liberal aupplies the market has continued ateady and fairly firm throughout that month and into Feb, owing to a good all-around demand. Top prices are a shade higher than a year ago.

An Irregular Egg Market must be anticipated from this time forward. The anticipated from this time forward. The middle of Feb nearly always brings rapidly increasing receipts from the south. Quotations to-day may be followed by radical changes to-morrow. The next few weeks will bring the lowest prices of the year, but a good demand from speculators for placing in cold stores. cold storage.

Top Prices on Wool have possibly been reached, the market recently assuming a more quiet aspect. Buyers haggle over demands of holders, yet there is no quotable decline. The market for woollen goods is in satisfactory shape, but the raw staple has advanced so sharply during the past year that merchants are now conservative.

A Steadler Butter Market has been the rule since the break noted in the I last number of F & H. Supplies at N Y. Boston and western distributing points moderate but not burdensome and demand good at current prices.

The Advance in Freight Bates between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board has met with samest protests

from commercial bodies. Between these and possibly a pressure brought to bear by the law, the transportation companies may modify their new tariff affecting many hundreds of commodi-

A Winter Boom in Sheep has been the feature of the live stock markets at Buffalo, Chicago and elsewhere. Heavy sheep are the highest since last July and lambs show relative strength. January receipts at four western points were 40,000 behind last year. This, with a good consumptive demand, has given salesmen the advantage.

A Sensitive Egg Market is now very much in evidence. The season is so far advanced that cooler stocks are Loing forced on the market as rapidly as possible. At the same time prices of fresh eggs are increasing and the undertone is one of extreme weakness.

Argentina Will Ship Wheat to the extent of 72,000,000 bu from the latest crop, according to recent trade es-

Poultry Production from the incubation of the egg to the marketing of the mature fowls, is fully treated in the mature towis, is fully treated in the attractive book issued by the Des Moines Incubator Co, Des Moines, Ia. This company claims to be the largest exclusive manufacturers of incubators and brooders, making both hot air and hot water machines, and all sizes from 54 to 800 egg capacity. The book will be sent to each reader of F & H who sends 6c in stamps to pay postage.

Protection to Planters is afforded by the old reliable seed house of Peter Henderson & Co, 35 Cortlandt St, New York, This firm has withdrawn its trade from dealers so that its patrons trade direct with the New York house. The 190 page catalog with 700 engrav-ings, is sent to all readers of F & H who remit 10c in stamps.

A Seasonable Demand for Poultry is noted in all sections, but prices continue rather low under moderately liberal offerings. The situation is without important change.

Flaxseed at Becord Prices-Recent sales have been at \$1 59 p bu, the highest in a great many years.

In the Snow Heaps.

MAKING SUGAR AND SYRUP.

Color and flavor are imparted by the nature of the soil; each is but the natural pure product of the maple. To test your maples, I know of no better way than to take freshly dropped sap to the house and place in tin pans on the kitchen range and boil it to syrup and sugar. The product will be a good sample of what your mp les are capable of producing. Then endeavor to bring the entire outfit up to that perfection that you can make a similar article. nature of the soil; each is but the natarticle.

riction that you can make a similar article.

To produce the best your maples are capable of, careful, rapid movement, the sconest that it is practicable to gather the sap and reduce it to syrup and sugar with cleanliness in every detail, is essential. If you are to build new, locate the sugar house where you can haul the sap and empty into the tank with the least spouting and handling possible, for sap is quick to receive color and flavor. Whatever the system of boiling you have, let it be continuous until the sap is reduced to syrup.

There is a sediment in sap, although not perceptible until reduced to about his to the gallon. By using proper strainers it can be taken out; it will generally settle to the bottom. Whatever boiling apparatus you have, ar-

ever bolling apparatus you have, ar-range it so you can continuously re-duce your sap to syrup in small quan-

ever boiling apparatus you have, arrange it so you can continuously reduce your sap to syrup in small quantities, say from 1 to 3 gals at a time. If troubled with the sediment, the safest way is after straining let it settle and then draw it off. Do not overheat as the syrup is approaching to sugar.

I have used tapping bits from ½ to 1 in, but prefer 5-16 in bit with an oiled hard wood spout to fit the bit. The small bit cuts just as many grains of wood, therefore just as much sap, and better, for there is not as large a space to receive on to dry and corrode and is less injurious to the tree.

A well-iaid brick arch is most enduring and does equally as good work. Place a 35-flue heater or boiler at the rear of the arch to utilize the waste heat. The sap is heated and boiled in a tin evaporator 42 in by 12 ft divided into departments of 15 in connected by metallic stoppled tubes and each department with an outside tube. Then every department can be opened or closed at reasure, be more independent and be emptied at any time if desired. If the evaporator is set on an inclined plane, there is an adjustable movement from receiving the heated sap from boiler until it is passed into syrup to be drawn off. With such an inexpensive apparatus, a fast evaporating is fully realized. A well-located sugar bush should produce from 3 to 5 lbs of sugar per tree, varying as to seasons.—[C. P. Stickney, Windham Co, Vt.

No sugar maker should undertake to No sugar maker should undertake to make a good quality of sugar or syrup without providing himself with felt strainers and bucket covers. No customer who has once received syrup that has been through a good felt strainer will be satisfied with muddy syrup. Flannel will not take out all of the lime or sugar sand.—IF. J. Johnson, Windham Co, Vt.

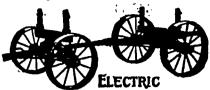
The shallower the san the more rapid

The shallower the sap, the more rapid is the evaporation, and the more rapid the evaporation, the lighter will be the color of the product,

By painting the opposite sides of the cover different colors and reversing the covers as the sap is gathered, these covers become self-registering and a mere glance shows the gatherer which buckets have been emptied.

Farm Wagon Economy.

The economy of this proposition is not all found in the very resconsible price of the wagon itself, but in the great amount of labor it will sare, and its great durability. The Electric Wheel Co., who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low down wagon at a reasonable price.





This wagon is composed of the best ma roughout—white hickory axiss, steel wheel bounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4.00 make practically a new wout of the old one. They could be also be a fix any wagon, which are the same of the old one of the old one. They could be a fix any width of the part of the old one, they could be a fix any width of the part of the old one, they could be a fix of the old one of the same of the old one. They could be a fix of the old one of the old one.



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