

For 60 lbs. wheat pay standard price.	For 59 lbs. wheat pay 1c. less.
For 61 " " 1c. more.	For 58 " " 2c. less.
For 62 " " 2c. more.	For 57 " " 5c. less.
For 63 " " 3c. more.	For 56 " " 8c. less.
For 64 " " 4c. more.	For 55 " " 12c. less.

WEIGHING CUSTOMS.

In weighing grain or other farm products when contained in the ordinary 2 bushel bag, one pound for each bag is deducted as a tare from the gross weight.

In weighing grain by heavy draughts of from 30 to 50 bushels—as in miller's hoppers—the odd weight or pounds which lie between the even figures of intervals of 5 lbs.—say as between 1840-1845-1850 lbs. and so on, are never reckoned; in small weights, fractions of a lb. are never considered.

In all cases the buyer is entitled to an up-weight, that is, the beam must strike the upper guard of the scales.

In weighing dressed hogs, 2 lbs. on each carcass is allowed as a tare to the buyers for sockage; and $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight is deducted for stag hogs,

MILLERS TOLL.

The legal toll for grinding and bolting is 1-12—a tariff which was authorized when only water mills existed. The law has never been changed; but when steam mills with improved milling machinery came into use, custom regulated a new toll tariff of 1-10 (in some places 1-9) for flour, 1-8 for corn and 1-6 for buckwheat.

On an average a bushel of good wheat will make 43 lbs. flour, 11 lbs. of bran, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shorts(waste allowance $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.); and $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour. Later improved roller mills will produce a somewhat different result—in particular, 2 grades of flour.

The exchange toll-tariff of the millers association is an arbitrary one—not authorized by statute; but it is not illegal, being a private arrangement of their own which they may insist upon, for there is no law compelling mills to do gristing by toll or even at all. Millers are not responsible for lost bags unless where marked with owners name.

PRODUCE CONTRACTS—LAW.

As between farmers and produce dealers, are generally unwritten, off handed verbal transactions. The written ticket or market voucher, customarily given by buyers to farmers upon the purchase of the latter's load in the open market, is of little legal value, alone binding upon the buyers (and not always upon them)—seldom upon the farmer.

Written contracts, accepted by both parties, are binding; so are verbal contracts upon which money has been advanced, or upon which a part delivery of the products has been made.

TO FIND THE PRICE PER BUSHEL WHEN BOUGHT BY THE 100 LBS.

Multiply the price by the standard bushel and divide the product by 100. Example The price of barley is \$1 20 per 100 lbs. what is that per bushel? $1.20 \times 48 = 5760 \div 100 = 57.6c.$ per bushel.

TO FIND THE PRICE PER 100 LBS. WHEN BOUGHT BY THE BUSHEL.

Multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide the product by the standard bushel. Example The price of barley is 57 $\frac{3}{50}$ c. per bushel, how much is it per 100 lbs.? $57.6 \times 100 = 57600 \div 48 = \$1 20$ per 100 lbs.

TO COMPUTE THE VALUE OF A LOAD OF GRAIN.

Multiply the net weight of the load or loads by the price per bushel and divide the product by the standard bushel of the grain weighed. Example:—Two wagon loads of wheat weigh 2500 and 2300 lbs respectively what is their value at 90c. per bushel? $2500 + 2300 = 4800$ lbs. and $4800 \times 90 = 43200 \div 60 = \72 the value.

TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN STERLING PER IMPERIAL QUARTER TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Reduce the shillings per imperial quarter into dollars and cents at 21.2c. per shilling (see Exchange Table) and divide by 8 the number of bushels in an imperial quarter. Example—Required the price of wheat per Canadian bushel in Liverpool where it is quoted at 58/6 sterling per imperial quarter? $58s. 6d. = \$14.15 \div 8 = \$1 77$ per bushel.