

Central Canada, Ottawa.....	Sept. 11 to 23.
Wellesley & N. Easthope, Wellesley.....	" 12 " 13.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound.....	" 12 " 14.
Bay of Quinte District, Belleville.....	" 13 " 14.
Edon Agri cultural Society, Woodville.....	" 14 " 15.
Southern, Brantford.....	" 16 " 21.
West Middlesex Union, Strathroy.....	" 18 " 20.
Northern, Walkerton.....	" 19 " 20.
Turnberry, Wingham.....	" 19 " 20.
Prescott, Prescott.....	" 19 " 21.
Central, Guelph.....	" 19 " 21.
Great Northern, Collingwood.....	" 19 " 22.
North Oxford, Woodstock.....	" 21 " 23.
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, N. S.....	" 23 " 30.
North Brant, Paris.....	" 25 " 26.
Center Bruce, Paisley.....	" 26 " 27.
Haldimand County, Cayuga.....	" 26 " 27.
West Williams and Parkhill.....	" 26 " 27.
Peel Co., Brampton.....	" 26 " 27.
Central, Peterborough.....	" 26 " 28.
North Simcoe, Stayner.....	" 26 " 28.
Northwestern, Goderich.....	" 26 " 28.
Peninsular, Chatham.....	" 26 " 28.
North Lanark, Almonte.....	" 26 " 28.
Center Wellington, Fergus.....	" 27 " 28.
Ontario and Durham, Whitby.....	" 27 " 28.
South Renfrew, Renfrew.....	" 28 " 29.
South Waterloo, Galt.....	" 28 " 29.
North Perth, Stratford.....	Oct. 3 " 4.
British Columbia, New Westminster.....	" 3 " 6.
East York, Markham.....	" 4 " 6.
North Renfrew, Beachburg.....	" 5 " 6.
South Norwich, Otterville.....	" 6 " 7.
"World's" Fair, Rockton.....	" 10 " 11.
Burford, Burford.....	" 11 " 12.
Norfolk Union, Simcoe.....	" 17 " 19.

UNITED STATES.

Ohio State, Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 4 to 8.
New York State, Syracuse, N. Y.....	" 4 " 9.
Cambridge, Cambridge, N. Y.....	" 5 " 8.
Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Pa.....	" 5 " 8.
Inter-State, Trenton, N. J.....	" 25 " 29.
Michigan State, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	" 25 " 30.
Illinois State, Springfield, Ill.....	" 25 " 30.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 2 " 7.

Canada's Great Fair.

Anticipating a large increase in the exhibit of utensils and products in the dairy department this year, the directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition have considerably increased the space over former years. The refrigerator accommodation will also be nearly doubled. In view of this, exhibitors need not fear that the articles sent will not be properly displayed. Intending exhibitors of butter and cheese are recommended to read over carefully the conditions set forth in the prize list, especially those having reference to the special prizes. Exhibitors of dairy butter should be careful to use nice packages, of the proper size, and those sending ten-pound rolls should not send in boxes or baskets large enough to hold three or four times the quantity. Exhibitors of cheese should ship in good sound boxes, large enough to hold the cheese, and see that no tacks or nails are driven into the sides. The Superintendent will be glad to give any instruction to intending exhibitors if requested.

In reference to other departments of the Exhibition, it is only necessary to state that the indications are that the entries will be fully up to any previous year, while there will be many new and unique features. For one thing, there will be a great many more industries in actual operation, manufacturers having seemingly determined that that is the best way to show their goods. In the way of special attractions, a number of engagements have been made of high-class novelties; and as regards inventions and electrical displays, the Exhibition will be particularly well up to date. As an instance it can be mentioned that a New York firm has been arranged with to give an exposition of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephoning, and the improved X rays. A novelty will be the creation of an artificial water ascent and fall by the explosion of a quantity of gun cotton beneath the waves, sending tons of water high into the air. An exhibition will also be made of saving lives from a wrecked steamer—rockets being fired, life-lines strung, and so on. The military spectacle will be of a dual nature, illustrating the battles of Omdurman in Egypt and Iloilo in the Philippines, after which the Anglo-Saxon unity movement will be shown by a grand joint pyrotechnical display on a scale never before attempted on this continent. Of course, the customary reduced rates will be given on all lines of travel. All that remains to be said is that entries for live stock, dairy products, ladies' work, fine arts, honey, and all classes of manufactures, close on Saturday, August 5th; for grain, field crops, and horticultural products, on Saturday, August 12th; and for poultry and dogs, on Saturday, August 19th.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

P. E. Island.

Almost incessant rain since July came in. Should be at hay, but no use to begin till weather changes. Hay crop heavy, as damp weather has thickened it up immensely. Never saw better fields of timothy than this year, but not so much red clover as last. Oat crop so heavy that it is lodging greatly already. Will be difficult to harvest. Too wet for wheat to fill right, but wheat straw is heavy. If weather would turn dry, wheat would do well yet, as it is only just heading out. Root crops are doing well, so are potatoes. The bugs are getting plentiful now, but have not done much harm yet. Pasture is excellent, and stock is in fine condition. The flow of milk is heavy. The cheese business is double at many of the factories. Putting in new vats and presses is the order of the day. The dairy output of the Island will be greatly in excess of last year. Sheep and lambs are doing well, and the latter will soon be ready for market.

The Act respecting the spread of tuberculosis, passed during the last session of our Legislature, is being enforced here, and all cattle have to be inspected before they are allowed to land. This Province is almost free from the disease, and the authorities are wise in adopting rigid preventive measures. The apple crop will be small here this year. Cherries and plums will also be scarce. Strawberries are yielding well, but the wet weather makes it hard to save them in good condition. Prices here are about as follows: Beef cattle (live weight), 3 to 4 cents; horses (drivers), \$100 to \$120; chunks, \$80 to \$100; milch cows, \$25 to \$35. Hogs, very few offering, worth about 4 cents alive. No lambs shipped yet, likely to be worth about 3 cents per pound. Cheese (July), 8 to 8½ cents. Butter, 17 cents. The cheese here are most all sold up to middle of July. Oats, 36 cents. Flour, \$1.50 per barrel. Corn meal, \$2.40. W. S. July 22nd, 1899.

Oxford County.

The fall wheat in this section is now mostly in the barns. Ours yielded between one and a half and two loads to the acre, and I would estimate would turn out somewhere about 25 bushels to the acre. From casual observation I think that this will be considerably above the average yield. There were some fields of good wheat, but as a rule it was spotted. Fall wheat should be sown on well-prepared ground which has got a light coat of manure. Barley is generally a good crop. Some have it already in the barn, others in stock, and some not cut. Oats are beginning to turn, and where sown on well-prepared ground in good heart will be a very fair crop, although not heavy in the straw. Some who sowed oats on poor ground will have a very poor return. Peas are doing very well since the nice showers came, and if we were blessed with a few more showers I think that the peas would be a fairly good crop. The pastures and roots also require rain very much. The cows are going back very much in their milk. At our factory we have gone down about four cheese per day. Corn is doing splendidly, and has every appearance of being good. Potatoes and other roots are looking well, but all are in need of more rain. Between harvest work our horses are busy plowing sod for fall wheat. The ground is so hard and dry we have to use three horses on the plow. We only plow once, and then roll, harrow, and cultivate, and think from past experience that it is better than to plow twice. Some threshers have already started, and all will commence this week. One firm has got a traction engine, the first in this section. After an extended drive through two of the best townships in our county, I am glad to be able to say that the spring grain is not nearly so bad with thistles as it used to be some years ago. Many fields of oats are perfectly clear of thistles and other weeds. Some few fields of barley had thistles blowing out. Cheese is a little better in price again, and is bringing 8½. Pork is not so good as it was.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

	Extreme prices now.	Top Prices	
		Two weeks ago.	1898
Beef cattle.			
1500 lbs. up.....	\$4.65 to 5.75	\$6.00	\$5.35
1350 to 1500 lbs.....	5.15 to 5.85	5.75	5.10
1200 to 1350 lbs.....	4.40 to 5.85	5.80	5.00
1050 to 1200 lbs.....	4.25 to 5.65	5.50	5.40
900 to 1050 lbs.....	4.40 to 5.35	5.55	5.35
Hogs.			
Mixed.....	4.15 to 4.65	4.05	4.12
Heavy.....	4.15 to 4.70	4.05	4.15
Light.....	4.20 to 4.65	4.05	4.10
Pigs.....	3.75 to 4.50	3.90	4.00
Sheep.			
Natives.....	3.00 to 5.25	5.20	4.10
Western.....	3.55 to 4.70	4.85	4.50
Yearlings.....	4.50 to 5.40	6.50	5.80
Lambs.....	3.25 to 7.00	7.45	6.75

There has not been such activity in the range cattle business as at present since the early eighties. There isn't exactly a boom, but the demand for cattle and cattle ranches seems to be largely in excess of the supply. The breeding up of the herds on the plains has been going steadily forward, and to present indications the best bred cattle are soon liable to be present in the ranges of Texas, Colorado and Montana, instead of in the corn belt. The general farmer is not paying as much attention to the betterment of his herds as he ought to, as he is depending more and more upon buying young cattle from the ranchmen.

The tendency among corn-belt breeders is to buy instead of breed, and as long as this is the case the best cattle at market are liable to be branded. However, the ranchmen are even overcoming this objection, and are making contracts to furnish farmers in the corn belt with unbranded calves and yearlings that have been close-herded in grass pastures, where branding may be dispensed with.

The U. S. Government is just now buying 3,000 light cavalry horses.

The first consignment of range horses reported at the Union Stock Yards market this summer arrived recently, and were from the ranch of J. R. Smith, Trading, Wyo. They represented a double cross of Percheron sires on the native broncho, and were animals of symmetrical proportions, with the average weight of 1,100 pounds. In color they were roan, sorrel, bay, and brown, and except for a small brand could not be distinguished from the domestic-bred horses of the Northwestern States.

This consignment was sold to Robert Hayden, London, Eng., for \$55 per head. They were partially harness-broken, and are among the first range horses shipped forward to Europe. It would appear that with the revival of the horse industry the range breeders, who have been using the best sires regardless of cost, are now in position to realize handsome profits on their investments.

The hog situation seems to be a very strong one, current prices being the highest since May, 1898. The demand for hogs and hog products is wonderfully wide, and if it were not so the current hog supply would be a much bigger one relatively than it is. A big packer says the people who are most benefited by the expansion and activity of business are those who breed hogs, and are animals of symmetrical proportions, with the average weight of 1,100 pounds. In color they were roan, sorrel, bay, and brown, and except for a small brand could not be distinguished from the domestic-bred horses of the Northwestern States.

Owing to the great demand for hams and bacon, as compared with ribs and lard, someone suggests that the packers would be better pleased if the hogs just now were like centipedes or young colts—all legs, and the arrangement that would be just right would be two-legged strips of breakfast bacon.

A Chicago man has returned from a trip to South-western Texas. He says the supply of sheep is fairly large, but the majority are not in condition to ship. The weather has been very dry, and the range is poor. It is likely, he thinks, that most of the sheep will not be marketed, unless to feeders.

The present condition of the wool market, however, has put the Texas sheepman in a rather independent position. He can clip two crops per year, and unless the feeder is willing to meet his price it is hard to make a trade.

Montana wool has touched 20c., and sheep-growers in that State are in a happy frame of mind.

Farming in the middle West pays industrious, capable people. Titus Sudduth, of Sherman, Ill., died Sunday, July 16th, aged 70 years. Mr. Sudduth was one of the early settlers of Sangamon County. He was one of the best and most successful farmers and cattle-feeders in that State. He was the owner of some 10,000 acres of fine land in Illinois, and his estate was valued at over \$1,000,000. He began life in Sangamon County as a tenant farmer.

Toronto Markets.

The trade in cattle at the Western market was brisk, the receipts large, and well cleared up by noon; about 80 carloads, composed of 1,300 cattle, 1,100 sheep, 80 calves, 2,400 hogs, and 1,000 pigs. The last three shiploads of cattle from the byres made very little money for feeding during the winter, and only one shipment met a good market at Glasgow. Quality of fat cattle very fair. One consignment from Fullerton was extra choice. The price for best export cattle has averaged \$5.00 per cwt., which is an improvement over last year of probably one-half to three-quarters of a cent per lb.

Mr. James Harris bought one load of export cattle, 1,200-lb. average, at \$5.00 per cwt. Mr. H. Crowe sold 13 exporters, 1,325-lb. average, at \$5.25 per cwt. Mr. D. Murphy, Mount Forest, sold one carload of choice export cattle at \$5.25 per cwt.

This portion of our cattle industry continues to grow, and why our Assessment Commissioner, Mr. R. J. Fleming, proposes to assess the live stock dealers on cattle that they are supposed to hold, passes our comprehension. It looks like the Old Country Income Tax, in a new suit of clothes. We shall endeavor to argue this matter to a conclusion. If cattle dealers of Toronto, who purchase cattle and ship them out for export, are to be taxed (why not drovers who live, say at Mount Forest, Brampton, Brockville, Montreal or London, Ont. These men do business on this market, and attend just as regularly as our Toronto dealers, and on the same principle are liable for taxation. Mr. John Sheridan is the first to be assessed, and cattle-men of the City of Toronto are joining to appeal against the action of the Commissioner. We have had an opportunity of looking over the by-laws, and fail to find any authority for the action of the city official.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at from \$4.37½ to \$4.50 per cwt. Loads of good, medium-sized butchers' sold at from \$3.55 to \$4.25 per cwt. The quality of cattle is not so good. The pastures have failed in some localities, and caused farmers to sell off all surplus stock.

Feeders.—Very few on offer. Choice well-bred steers, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs., worth from \$3.70 to \$3.90, in demand, and would meet a ready sale. One load, 35 light feeders, 975-lb. average, at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Stockers.—The market for stockers was light. Values are lower, owing to the recent imposition of specific duty on all cattle over a year old, amounting to \$3.75 per head. This class of cattle are not worth, on the average, \$3.00 to \$3.10, so that the tariff is practically prohibitive. Stockers were scarce, with prices easier; selling at \$2.90 to \$3.00 for heifers, and \$3.25 to \$3.60 for steers.

Bulls.—Export bulls scarce; prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; rough bulls at \$2.60 to \$2.85 per cwt.

Sheep.—Mr. A. J. Murna, of Drumbo, Ont., was on the market with a choice carload of sheep, realizing the best price for the day. Sheep and lambs were more plentiful, at \$3.25 to \$3.60 for ewes; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Lambs.—Prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$4.00 each, or at \$4.75 to \$5.75 per cwt., for picked lots. Messrs. Patterson sold 25 lambs, at \$4.00 per head. Mr. Wm. Stinson sold two spring lambs at \$4.00 per cwt., one of which weighed 125 lbs.

Cows.—Prices for calves were firm, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per head. Good veal calves wanted, at about 25¢ on offer. Nice Jersey bull calf sold at \$3.00, purchased by Mr. R. Spruce.

Milk Cows.—There were 20 cows on offer; all sold at prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per head, for choice.

Hogs.—Deliveries large, and of fairly good quality. Prices firmer, and advancing on choice singlers, weighing not less than 160 lbs., nor above 200 lbs.; for the right kind \$5.12½ per cwt., off cars, was paid. Unculled car lots sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt.; light fads, \$1.37½ per cwt.; sows, \$3.00 per cwt.; stags, \$2.00 per cwt. Mr. J. Featherston sold 108 hogs, unculled, at \$4.90 per cwt. Mr. C. Shaefer sold to Park & Blackwell, 100 hogs, at \$5.00 per cwt. A private cable reports bacon advanced 6 pence at Liverpool for the opening. Look out for an advance of 12½c. next week, that will be \$5.25 per cwt. for choice singlers.

Dressed Hogs and Beef.—Dressed hogs steady; limited supply. Light hogs, on the street in farmers' loads, sell at \$6.50 per cwt. Beef, hind quarters, at \$6.50 per cwt. Veal at 7½c. to 8½c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts more free. Market quiet; prices steady. Dealers sell at 13½c. per doz. Small lots of select fresh-gathered, new-laid, are quoted at 14c. per doz.

Butter.—Liberal offerings. All select stock sold well for local consumption. Dealers' quotations are: Dairy tubs, strictly choice, 13c. to 14c. per lb.; small dairy prints, 14c. to 15c. per lb.; creamery tubs and prints, 17c. to 18½c. per lb.

Cheese.—Not much doing on this market. Dealers are stocking up at easy prices. Quotations are: New, 8½c. to 9c. per lb.; old, very scarce, at 11c. to 13c. per lb.

Hay.—On the street market, 25 loads of hay sold at \$11.00 to \$13.00 per ton for old, and \$7.50 to \$9.00 for new. One load of straw at \$6.00.

Grain Market.—Ontario red and white, 68c. to 69c., and Manitoba hard, 81c. per bus. Northern, On the St. Lawrence market 500 bus. wheat on offer. Red, 160 bus. at 70½c.; goose, 300 bus. at 69c.; spring, 65c.

Oats.—Steady; 400 bus. sold at 35c. per bus.

Barley.—One load only, at 40c. per bus.

Peas.—Scarce; in demand at 60c. per bus.

Poultry.—Chickens are becoming more plentiful, at 50c. to 70c., and for very choice, 80c. to 90c. per pair.

Ducks.—The demand good for well-dressed stock, at 75c. to \$1.00 per pair.

Fruit Market.—Receipts of fruit of all kinds were large today. Raspberries, 8c. to 10c.; blackberries, 5½c. to 7c.; currants, 40c. to 50c.; cherries, 75c. to \$1.00; peaches, 75c. to 90c. **Hides.**—No. 1 green, 8½c. lb.; No. 1 steers, 8½c. lb.; cured, 8½c. lb.; calfskins, 9c.; sheepskins, each 80c. to \$1.00; lambskins, each 30c.; wool, fleece, 14c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 8c. per lb.; wool, pulled supers, 15c. to 16c.

July 26th, 1899.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—Very little change of movement has taken place in the local market. Grass cattle are coming forward now, and in fairly good condition, but in a large per cent. of cases a few weeks longer on the grass would have been money well spent. The receipts of cattle and other stock are coming forward in quantities only about sufficient to meet local requirements, and the trade in consequence is kept fairly clean of any overflow on any one market. Three hundred and fifty cattle were in on Monday, and as butchers were somewhat short, a trifle better figures were paid for stock all round, although it will hardly appear in the quotations, which range from 5c. to 5½c. for the very best, 4c. to 4½c. for very good beef, and commoner grades as low as 3½c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—The prevailing condition of the market is good, as both sheep and lambs do not seem to be coming forward in numbers that would indicate any great quantity of them in the country. On Monday 3½c. to 3½c. was paid for choice, lambs going at \$2.50 to \$4.50 each, according to quality.

Live Hogs.—The absence of real prime bacon hogs appears in the quoted prices, which are from 40c. to 45c. below Toronto quotations, or \$4.60 for best, down to \$4.25 for culled lots.

Live Stock Shipments.—Shipments for the week just closed show a gain over the previous week, and amount to 3,896 cattle, 2,383 sheep, and 229 horses, making the total to date, 40,055 cattle, 17,500 sheep, and 2,124 horses, as compared with last year's 40,574 cattle, 5,336 sheep, and 3,528 horses. Of the total to date this season, some 10,000 head were United States cattle.

Dairy Shipments.—Shipments of butter during the week just ending (July 23), when our totals are made up, show a gain over the preceding week, but the two combined are not equal in volume to the two previous weeks. Last week's shipments were 10,707 boxes, against the previous 8,408, making the total to date, 101,478. Cheese exports for the week were 66,929 boxes, bringing the total to date, 635,101 boxes. Both these markets have been on the rampage during the past week, considerable gains being made in both, as we write holders asking 9½c. to 9½c. for cheese, and 18½c. to 18½c. for butter.

British Markets.

A heavy blow was struck shippers this week in a decline on the foreign markets of a ½c. to ¾c. per lb., in some cases shippers saying it reaches fully one cent. This indicates a loss of \$4.00 to \$10.00 per head on stock being sold, as they were mostly all bought on a stiff market report from Great Britain. Best States steers made 11½c. in London, and 11c. in Liverpool; best Canadians, 11c. in London, and 10½c. for Liverpool. Sheep market firmer, at 12½c. London, 10½c. Liverpool.